

The A. F. of M. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, according to the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

VOL. 12. NO. 2.

THE JUDICIAL NOSE HAS STRANGLES LABOR IS USED TO PROTECT PROFITEERS

A judicial nose that the public is used by coal owners to conceal their profits and gouge the public.

This situation shows how far property-biased courts can go without protest by the public, whose attention is drawn from these things by master propagandists.

Two years ago the federal trade commission was enjoined by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia from demanding coal production costs. The commission then lost its case, and wanted to know other costs. But this was getting too close to finding out what profits were made and the coal owners objected. Suit was started by the federal coal company, which does interstate business.

The federal trade commission based its demand on the commerce clause of the United States constitution.

"Congress shall have power . . . to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states."

The coal company insisted that it is not en-

gaged in commerce but is engaged in production. This was upheld by Judge Bailey of the Supreme Court of Columbia.

"That there is a radical distinction between production and commerce is clear," he said. Numerous decisions by the United States supreme court were cited to sustain this ruling.

With the federal trade commission blocked and the coal owners' profits guarded from public gaze, it is of interest to note how the courts apply their theory of "production" and "commerce" when labor is involved.

Then the courts run true to their property bias. When labor strikes—when it ceases production—the courts ignore clear-cut distinctions between property and commerce and declare that the workers' action is an interference with interstate commerce.

Heretofore, two decisions which indicate the United States supreme court's position when labor is not involved.

"Commerce succeeds to manufacture and is not a part of it"—U. S. vs. Knight, 196.

"Manufacture is transformation—the fashioning of raw materials into a change of

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1922.

WILL CLOSELY WATCH LABOR'S OPPOSITION

Washington, April 1.—In order to supplement and control information in connection with the strike of the United States coal miners, President Gompers has mailed to the members of the National Labor Relations board and to the presidents of national and international labor organizations a letter requesting for detailed information regarding the strike.

"We have much information in our possession," said Gompers, "and we are anxious to have the labor organizations keep us advised of their activities and of the progress of the strike."

"It is our desire to have the labor organizations keep us advised of their activities and of the progress of the strike."

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CONTRACTORS EXPLOIT PUBLIC WHILE BLAMING "HIGH WAGES"

New York, April 1.—The excessive cost of labor in building construction was placed on contractors by Samuel Undermyer, counsel for the Lockwood committee, in a letter to Walter Strabler.

The letter is a life insurance policy and hints of a self-constituted "public" group which is "looking around" for a leader to prove that labor is responsible for high building costs.

Attorney Undermyer gives Strabler something to think about—and to act on, also, by reminding him of the fact that the Lockwood committee, which is ignored by those who blame labor for high building costs.

This testimony shows that contractors charge the public 60 and 70 per cent more than they actually pay for their work, and in some instances charge two and three times more than they pay them.

The contractor, of course, assure the customer, that the union is responsible for the high rates he is forced to pay.

"About the worst case of exploitation," said Mr. Undermyer, "is that practiced by the architectural iron association, which charged \$144 a week for the services of finishers and helpers, whose total wage was \$47. The customer was charged \$72 a week for a plaster, but the wage for that work was \$45. A marble setter and helper jointly received \$16 a day, but the customer paid \$25.75. A marble polisher was paid \$8.50 a day, but this work cost the customer \$13.75 a day."

Electrical contractors charged \$17.60 a day for foremen who actually receive \$10 a day. Plumbers charged \$14.40 a day for electrical journeymen, who are paid \$9 a day.

Heating and piping contractors charge \$22 a day for a steamfitter and helper, whose combined wage rate is \$12 a day.

The layers and shapers of woodwork charge \$14 a day and were charged for at the rate of \$3 per hour or \$24 a day.

The ornamental bronze and iron association charged at the rate of \$3.50 an hour or about \$147 a week for draftsmen who are paid \$60 a week. Foundrymen charge \$10 a day for their work, but were charged for at the rate of \$3 an hour. Helpers, receiving \$2 1/2 cents an hour, were charged for at \$22.25 an hour.

These are illustrative cases," concluded Attorney Undermyer. "I think never demonstrated more clearly the fact that responsibility lies for the excessive item of labor in building construction."

AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

London, April 1.—The industrial fabric is threatened by the strike of the coal miners. The strike is a life insurance policy and hints of a self-constituted "public" group which is "looking around" for a leader to prove that labor is responsible for high building costs.

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STEEL PRICES GO UP WHEN WAGES GO DOWN

New York, April 1.—On Judge of the steel trust announced increased prices for steel products, and lay wages were cut. The steel trust announced that it was getting too close to finding out what profits were made and the coal owners objected. Suit was started by the federal coal company, which does interstate business.

The federal trade commission based its demand on the commerce clause of the United States constitution.

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BLOCKADE RATONS WILL NOT SUFFICE

Chicago, April 1.—The railroads of this country are attempting to impose a blockade on the coal mines, declared the National Labor Relations board, which is the federal agency for the settlement of labor disputes.

The board said that the railroads were attempting to impose a blockade on the coal mines, and that this was an interference with interstate commerce.

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FINANCE CONTROLS MINING; PROFITS AND GOUGE IS RULE

Washington, April 1.—"Control of the mining industry to an effective degree has been taken from actual operating men and is now in the hands of financial interests," declared the National Labor Relations board, which is the federal agency for the settlement of labor disputes.

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ENGLISH EMPLOYERS FORCE METAL LOCKOUT

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CHARITY ADVOCATES SCORED BY MOTHERS

Annapolis, Md., April 1.—The National Association of Mothers, a national organization of mothers, has scored the work of the National Association of Charity Workers, a national organization of charity workers.

The mothers said that the charity workers were exploiting the mothers and their children, and that this was an interference with interstate commerce.

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ANTY-UNION PLAN HAS USUAL END

San Francisco, April 1.—The California metal trades association, which has operated on the anti-union plan since 1913, has been declared for another wage war.

The association said that it was getting too close to finding out what profits were made and the coal owners objected. Suit was started by the federal coal company, which does interstate business.

The federal trade commission based its demand on the commerce clause of the United States constitution.

"Congress shall have power . . . to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states."

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WELFARE PLANS LOWER WAGE COST

Chicago, April 1.—The pension fund for the metal trades association, which has operated on the anti-union plan since 1913, has been declared for another wage war.

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POLITICAL AMNESTY URGED BY LAWMAKERS

Washington, April 1.—Fifty congressmen have urged the president to grant political amnesty to the labor leaders who are being persecuted for their activities in connection with the strike of the United States coal miners.

The congressmen said that the labor leaders were being persecuted for their activities in connection with the strike of the United States coal miners, and that this was an interference with interstate commerce.

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WAGES OF JAPANESE HIGHER THAN AMERICAN

San Francisco, April 1.—Senator Stanford, of California, has declared that the wages of Japanese workers are higher than those of American workers.

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WANTS GOVERNMENT TO PUBLISH FACTS

Washington, April 1.—The National Labor Relations board has requested the government to publish the facts regarding the strike of the United States coal miners.

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NEW JERSEY UNIONISTS WILL ENTER PRIMARIES

Trenton, N. J., April 1.—Officers of the New Jersey labor unions have announced that they will enter the primary elections in the state of New Jersey.

The officers said that the labor unions were entering the primary elections, and that this was an interference with interstate commerce.

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COAL OWNERS WANT STRIKE

Washington, April 1.—Coal owners are demanding a strike of the coal miners.

The coal owners said that the coal miners were interfering with interstate commerce, and that this was an interference with interstate commerce.

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WOULD BAR ALIENS

Washington, April 1.—Alien immigrants are being barred from the coal mines.

The coal owners said that alien immigrants were interfering with interstate commerce, and that this was an interference with interstate commerce.

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CHECKING REACTION

Phonetic, April 1.—Patrolmen are checking the reaction of the coal miners.

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EMPLOYERS AD ROADS

New York, April 1.—The national industrial conference board has urged the employers to take action against the coal miners.

The conference board said that the employers should take action against the coal miners, and that this was an interference with interstate commerce.

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STEEL PRICES GO UP

Youngstown, Ohio, April 1.—Independent steel manufacturers of this country have announced that they will raise the price of steel.

The manufacturers said that they were raising the price of steel, and that this was an interference with interstate commerce.

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WATER WAYS PRACTICAL

Washington, April 1.—A conference in the House over appropriate legislation for the improvement of the waterways of the United States.

The conference said that the waterways were being improved, and that this was an interference with interstate commerce.

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RENEW AGREEMENT

New York, April 1.—Embroidery workers' union No. 48 has renewed its agreement with the employers.

The workers said that they were renewing the agreement, and that this was an interference with interstate commerce.

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WANTS MINE LABOR BOARD

Washington, April 1.—Despite the fact that the coal miners are being barred from the coal mines, the coal owners want a mine labor board.

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UNIONISTS LOCKED OUT

Yonkers, N. Y., April 1.—Nearly two hundred of the Laidlaw (Gardner) men, who are being barred from the coal mines, are being locked out.

The workers said that they were being locked out, and that this was an interference with interstate commerce.

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CAR MEN HOLD LINES

Toronto, Ontario, April 1.—Motor men and conductors employed by the Canadian National railway are holding their lines.

The men said that they were holding their lines, and that this was an interference with interstate commerce.

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BREAK AGREEMENT

St. Paul, Minn., April 1.—Barge men on the city of St. Paul have broken their agreement with the employers.

The barge men said that they were breaking the agreement, and that this was an interference with interstate commerce.

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HOW COAL OWNERS "FIGURE"

Chickadee, Pa., April 1.—The "Pittsburgh Courier" gives this insight into the way the coal owners figure.

The "Pittsburgh Courier" said that the coal owners were figuring, and that this was an interference with interstate commerce.

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WANT ONE LABOR LAW

Boston, April 1.—The Massachusetts state legislature wants one labor law.

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UNIONISTS FUR SHOPS

New York, April 1.—The several unions in New York are fur shops.

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RENEW UNION SHOP

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PRESSMEN MAKE GAINS

Freemans Home, Tenn., April 1.—A large and interesting list of gains made by the pressmen.

The pressmen said that they were making gains, and that this was an interference with interstate commerce.

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CLOAK STRIKE ENDS

New York, April 1.—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' union has ended its cloak strike.

The union said that the cloak strike was ended, and that this was an interference with interstate commerce.

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SIGN OLD AGREEMENT

Elizabeth, N. J., April 1.—The Painters' union has renewed its old agreement with the employers.

The painters said that they were renewing the old agreement, and that this was an interference with interstate commerce.

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RENEW UNION SHOP

Boston, April 1.—The several unions in Boston are renewing their union shop.

The unions said that they were renewing the union shop, and that this was an interference with interstate commerce.

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PRESSMEN MAKE GAINS

Freemans Home, Tenn., April 1.—A large and interesting list of gains made by the pressmen.

The pressmen said that they were making gains, and that this was an interference with interstate commerce.

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CLOAK STRIKE ENDS

New York, April 1.—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' union has ended its cloak strike.

The union said that the cloak strike was ended, and that this was an interference with interstate commerce.

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